

# DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



State Dept. review completed

For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

## MORNING PAPERS.

SATURDAY June 26th, 1948.

Palestine.

Akhbar El Yom strikes pessimistic note.

. Akhbar El Yom, the important pro-government weekly, publishes a story in its front page under a banner headline in which it says that the Arabs have decided to resume war on the morning of July 9th, that is on the date when the truce ends. The headline reads: "Egypt prepares for the resumption of war. Bernadotte's solution is expected to fail. Important meeting at Koubbah Palace". The weekly then goes on to say: "Egyptian circles have little hope that Count Bernadotte will find a solution acceptable to both Arabs and Jews. Arab leaders are agreed that not one minute should be wasted after July 9th if no solution is found by then. The latest Tel Aviv incidents supported the Arab viewpoint that the Zionists are nothing but terrorist gangs with which no agreement can be reached".

Akhbar El Yom also says that a secret meeting took place this week at Koubbah Palace which was presided over by His Egyptian Majesty and attended by P.M. Nokrashi Pasha, Defence Minister Hoidar Pasha, Chief of the Royal Cabinet Ibrahim Abdel Hady Pasha, and Assistant Chief of the Royal Cabinet Hassan Yussuf Bey. The meeting concerned military questions, says the paper.

Akhbar El Yom says that military discussions took place between King Farouk and King Abdullah during the latter's visit to Egypt. The two monarchs talked about the steps which should be taken when the truce ends as well as the military administration of the occupied regions in Palestine. "The two monarchs talked things over very frankly", says Akhbar El Yom. "Things which would have normally taken months to settle were settled in a few minutes. What happened between the big powers after the war will therefore not happen between the Arab allies when the Palestinian issue is settled. The disagreement between the big countries over the administration of Berlin is due to lack of confidence in each other."

- 2 -

SATURDAY June 26th, 1948.

Sawt Al Umma comments on the  
appointment of Mr Tuck to the Board  
of Directors of the Suez Canal Suez.

Under the headline: "The former American Ambassa-  
dor and his appointment as member of the board of the Suez  
Canal Co", Sawt Al Umma, the Wafdist daily, writes: "It  
was reported a few days ago that Mr Pinkney Tuck, the  
former American Ambassador in Egypt who resigned his post,  
had been appointed member of the board of directors of the  
Suez Canal Company. It is indeed surprising that the  
Egyptian government adopts a negative attitude and takes  
no action about this matter. The Suez Canal Company  
has not executed the Egyptian law concerning the number  
of Egyptians who should be appointed members of the  
Company's board of directors. We are therefore very  
surprised that the Government has failed to take a  
decisive action especially when America does not possess  
shareholdings in the Company. Mr Tuck's appointment can  
only mean that America is concerning herself with the  
policy and and administration of the Suez Canal Company.

"The matter was raised at the British House of  
Commons. Mr Devin replied to a question concerning this  
subject by saying: "This appointment was in Mr Tuck's  
personal capacity". We are still asking what the  
Egyptian government did about this matter and is it natu-  
ral that the British parliament raise a subject which  
concerns us while we stand quietly as usual"?.  
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The Sudan. Interesting article  
by Akhbar El Yom.

Under the headline: "In a nutshell", Akhbar El  
Yom prints the following article inside a panel in the  
front page: "No doubt the educated class in the Sudan  
favours the Egyptian Crown. But it is hard to convince  
the uneducated Sudanese of the benefits derived from the  
unity between Egypt and the Sudan. Writing articles in  
newspapers or making speeches from platforms are useless  
when the Sudanese see how neglected the Egyptian province  
Asswan (the nearest province to the Sudan) is neglected.  
We forget that Asswan is part of Egypt and that it is the  
bridge between this country and the Sudan. It should there-  
fore be the symbol of our civilization. Instead, we send  
the undesirable government officials to that province as a  
punishment. Two years ago I (Maitre Al Sawi who signs the  
article) visited a people's kitchen at Asswan. I saw dirty water

- 3 -

SATURDAY June 26th, 1948.

served in rusty mugs as soup. Pigs could not have drank that stuff. It is enough for the British to point at Asswan and say to the Sudanese: "Look what is happening to the Egyptians at the hands of the Egyptian government".

Akhbar El Yom comments on the Sudanisation scheme.

Akhbar El Yom writes: "It must be understood that Egypt did not refuse to participate in preparing the Sudanese for self-government. Egypt merely insisted that the number of Egyptian members in the Executive Council should equal the number of British members so that the Egyptians may play an important part in preparing the Sudanese for self-government. The British have not yet explained why they object to our having an equal number of members in the Executive Council. The Egyptians would have no objection if the whole of the Executive Council is composed of Sudanese. But they object to the British controlling the Council.

The government sends letter to Sudan Governor-General.

Al Misri writes: "Nokrashi Pasha sent a letter on June 24th to the Governor-General of the Sudan notifying him that the Egyptian Government objected to the promulgation of the Ordinance setting up an Executive Council and an elected Legislative Assembly in the Sudan. In his letter, Nokrashi Pasha said that the Governor-General had no right to take such a step on the strength of the approval of the British government alone.

"The note which Egypt will send to the British government will be submitted to the Council of Ministers to-morrow. If it is approved, it will be sent to the Egyptian Ambassador in London for forwarding to the British Foreign Office".

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Bernadotte's proposals.

Under the above heading, Al Misri writes: "Readers will have noted that the Rhodes discussions ended in the Arab Advisors insisting on the unity of Palestine while the Jews insisted on partition. There is nothing new in this report. What is new is the report that Count Bernadotte himself favours partition with modification of the borders. He also favours Jewish immigration to Palestine.

- 4 -

SATURDAY June 26th, 1948.

This is definitely contrary to Arab demands, and it seems that the Arabs are moving in circle. We are back to where we started. It would be much better for the Arabs if they shut the door of political negotiations and again brandish the sword to solve the Palestinian question. We fully approve of Azzam Pasha's statement that unless the Arabs agree to the unity of Palestine, the Arabs will resume fighting the minute the truce ends. This is the tune which we like to hear".

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Al Misri expresses Alarm at the world situation.

Al Misri treats the rift between the allies in Berlin as top story of the day. It publishes the news under screaming headlines, ten inches deep, which cover the entire width of the front page. It also publishes an editorial in which it says that should war break out civilization will completely disappear from Europe.

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Commercial news.

Al Misri remarks that Egypt has to export to America 90,000 tons of rice in exchange for 50,000 tons of American maize by the end of August. "Time is getting short", remarks Al Misri". It is a big quantity of rice which we must find between now and August. It took Egypt 10 months to export to America last year 200,000 tons of rice. The first quantity of American maize, amounting to 9600 tons, will reach Egypt in a few days".

Al Misri reports that the Egyptian government will issue an order authorising the sale of locally manufactured cotton cloth at 1½ P.T. per meter more than the present price.

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How King Abdullah addressed King Farouk.

Akhbar El Yom publishes the following interesting story: "King Abdullah used to address King Farouk during his visit to Egypt with the word "Afandina". This word was used in addressing the Sultans of Turkey in their capacity as Khalifs".

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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

SUNDAY Morning June 27th, 1948  
SUNDAY Evening June 27th, 1948  
MONDAY Morning June 28th, 1948.

SUNDAY Morning June 27th, 1948.

Palestine.

Important statements by Emir  
Feisal and Azzam Pasha.

H.R.H. Emir Feisal, Saudi Foreign Minister, arrived in Egypt yesterday. When asked by Al Misri about the nature of conversations which he had with Mr Devin, the Saudi Emir said that they were in connection with Saudi-British relations. He added that he formed the impression that Britain intends to remain strictly neutral about the Palestinian question. "America and other countries may recognize Israel and exchange diplomatic representations with it. This has no effect whatsoever on the Arab attitude towards the Palestinian question. I do not approve of America's behaviour in this matter", Feisal is reported by Al Misri to have told its reporter.

Emir Feisal expressed pleasure to Al Misri at King Abdullah's visit to Riad and added that he did not know whether he was returning to Hedjaz immediately or remain in Egypt to attend the meeting of the Arab League's Political Committee. He also said that the Arabs would not accept anything short of complete independence and Unity of Palestine and the preservation of the country's Arabism.

Azzam Pasha's statement.

Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, who also arrived in Egypt yesterday made a statement to the Arabic press in which he said: There are Egyptian, Maghreb, Sudanese, Lebanese, Yemenite, and other volunteers in Palestine who entered the Holy Land two weeks before the Arab organised armies. A large number of well equipped volunteers are ready to enter Palestine at a moment's notice.

- 2 -

SUNDAY Morning June 27th, 1948.

The Arabs are not prepared to consider the extension of the truce seeing that the Jews have violated the present truce on several occasions. Bernadotte's proposals are expected to reach the Arab League to-day (June 27th) and the Political Committee is expected to meet Tuesday June 29th.

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The new Iraqi Cabinet.

The Arabic Press reports that 57 year old Muzahim Amin Pachachy, a former Iraqi Minister to London, has been appointed new Prime Minister of Iraq. The new Cabinet consists of:

Muzahim Amin Pachachy	Prime Minister
Mostafa el-Omary	Interior
Neguib el-Rawy	Education
Sadok el-Bassam	Defence
Aly Muntaz el-Daftory	Finance
Galal Daban	Communications
Mohamed Hassan Koubbah	Justice
Abdulwahab Mirjan	Economy

The Prime Minister will also hold the office of Acting Foreign Minister for the time being.

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King Abdullah's visit to Saoudi Arabia.

The Arabic newspapers seem as excited over the visit of King Abdullah to Saoudi Arabia as they were over his visit to Egypt. Abdullah's visit to Ibn Saoud is given front page publicity by every Arabic newspaper in the country, but none of these papers indulge in guesses or comments.

- 3 -

SUNDAY Evening June 27th, 1948.

### Khashaba Pasha versus the Cabinet.

Al Zaman, the important evening daily reports that Foreign Minister Khashaba Pasha told its reporter that he was not going to attend the Cabinet meeting scheduled for this evening (June 27th) "for health reasons". The same paper reported yesterday that the Pasha refused to take part in drafting the note which the Egyptian government is sending to the British government concerning the Sudan.

The newspapers reported sometime ago that the Egyptian Foreign Minister took poor view of his Cabinet colleagues rejecting the Sudanisation scheme which he had already approved and initialled. (See page 5 the story concerning the Pasha's reported resignation from Cabinet).

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The Palestinian question as related  
to King Abdullah's visit to King Farouk.

Al Zaman writes: King Abdullah's visit to King Farouk gave the lie to the Zionists who used to allege that there is secret agreement between Abdullah and themselves concerning the future of Palestine. King Abdullah's statement that he would never agree to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine and his visits to King Farouk and King Ibn Saud show that the Arab monarchs and leaders hold the same views on the Palestinian question".-----

### ----- The Haganah - Irgun disagreement.

Al Zaman remarks in an editorial headlined: "We warned them and still warn them" that the recent armed conflict between the Haganah and Irgun showed that these two Jewish organisations were nothing but criminal gangs. "The real reason for the conflict", says Al Zaman, "is that while the Haganah wishes to cooperate with Mr Truman's government, the Irgun and Stern wish to throw their mythical state's lot in with Russia. We warned the nations which support Zionism again and again that the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine would mean the infiltration of communism into the Middle East", says the paper.

- 4 -

SUNDAY Evening June 27th, 1948.

Henry Wallace is traitor to his country, says Al Zaman.

The Arabic press has so far shown no interest in the nomination of Mr Dewey as Republican Presidential Candidate. The news was reported and given some prominence, but there have been no editorial comments. Al Zaman, however, publishes an article headlined "Wallace, Laval's successor" in which it calls the American gentleman "traitor and Charlatan who would be willing to commit the most abominable acts of treachery to carry out the plans of his master, Stalin".

"We are not really interested in Dewey's nomination as much as we are interested in Wallace's candidature, seeing that the latter is supported by Stalin who is preparing him for the post of Russia's tool at the White House. The Presidential battle between the Democratic and Republican parties is confined to America. Both parties aim to work for the good of the country. But Henry Wallace's candidature has international implications seeing that he is supported not by the American public but by the Russians.

"While we are certain that Wallace will suffer terrible defeat, we cannot help but feel that should he win by some chance, the destructive communist doctrine will spread all over the world. Wallace will shed crocodile tears over world peace and pretend that he will work for peace should he be elected President of the U.S.A. The Americans, however, see through that charlatan".-----

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- 5 -

MONDAY June 28th, 1948.

**Khashaba Pasha's resignation from  
the Cabinet.**

Khashaba Pasha was reported by Al Zaman last night as saying that he was not going to attend the Cabinet meeting scheduled for last night "because of health reasons". Al Kutla's reporter called on the Foreign Minister last night at Mohamed Ali Club and had the following conversation with him:

- Good Evening Pasha
- Ahlan Wasahlan
- We hope you feel better
- I never felt better. My health is excellent, thank you.
- But Your Excellency said to Al Zaman that you were not going to attend the Cabinet meeting because of health reasons.
- Oh yes. So I did. Well I suppose my health is bad after all.

Al Kutla, and Al Assas (Nokrashi Pasha's mouthpiece) report that the Foreign Minister told the Prime Minister that he wished to leave the Cabinet to get some rest. Nokrashi Pasha communicated Khashaba's wish to the Cabinet and it was agreed at last night's Cabinet meeting that Nokrashi Pasha should try to persuade the Foreign Minister to remain in office.

The Arabic papers are agreed that Khashaba Pasha has resigned (or is resigning) office because he wanted the Cabinet to approve the Sudanisation scheme (which he had approved) while his Cabinet colleagues, headed by the Prime Minister, are opposed to it.

Khashaba and Nokrashi are both  
wrong, says Al Kutla.

Al Kutla says: "The Foreign Minister holds the view that it is the same whether the Egyptians get three or four seats in the Sudan's Executive Council and that it is stupid for the Egyptians to be stubborn simply because the British are stubborn. When the Cabinet disagreed with him, he became angry and is reported to have resigned. We need not point out the fallacy of Khashaba's argument. It is sufficient that the Cabinet and the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee have rejected the scheme. Nokrashi Pasha's attitude, however, is not any better. He would have agreed to the Sudanisation scheme if the British agreed to give the Egyptians the same number of seats in the Executive Council as themselves. But this is not what the Egyptians and Sudanese want. They want the British to quit the Nile Valley".-----

- 6 -

MONDAY June 28th, 1948.

### Al Misri's allegations.

Al Misri alleges that the Sudan government arrested "Sudanese national leaders" who opposed the Sudanisation scheme, on a false charge of being communists." It is interesting to note, however, that the paper does not mention the names of these "leaders".

Al Misri also reports that the Egyptian government is sending to-day (June 28th) a note to the British Foreign Office notifying it that the Sudan Governor General had no right to pursue the Sudan reforms without the approval of the Egyptians.

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### Palastine.

Al Misri quotes Nokrashi Pasha as telling the Press that the Egyptian government will continue to prevent supplies from reaching Jewish settlements in Southern Palastine. The Egyptian government will send its reply to Count Bernadotte to-day, added the Prime Minister.

Azzam Pasha told the press that the League's Political Committee would meet to-morrow (June 29th) to consider Bernadotte's proposals for the solution of the Palastine question. "It is understood that the Arabs will resume fighting as soon as the truce ends if Bernadotte's proposals do not satisfy their aspirations", says Al Misri.

According to the Arabic press, Azzam Pasha received at his Arab League offices the Spanish Minister in Egypt. The press does not say, however, why the Spanish gentleman called on the League's Secretary General.

### The Nile Valley Higher Committee for saving Palastine.

A Committee called "The Nile Valley Higher Committee for saving Palastine", was formed on December 9th, 1947 for the purpose of collecting contributions in Egypt for the defence of Palastine. The Committee issued a statement which is published by Al Kutla to-day in which it says that seeing the Arab governments had decided to liberate Palastine and purge it from the Zionists, there is no longer any need for its existence. The Committee held a meeting on June 19th, 1948 and took the following resolutions.

- 1 - No contributions shall be accepted by the Committee after July 1st when the Committee's books will be closed.
- 2 - The Committee will send LE 10,000 to the Ministry of

- 7 -

MONDAY June 23th, 1948.

Defence for the welfare of the Egyptian troops.

3 - It will give LE 20,000 to the Egyptian Red Crescent to be spent on aiding the Arab wounded soldiers in Palestine.

4 - The Committee will also aid the families of the Arab soldiers who died in battle.

5 - Whatever money is left will be put in the "Palestine box" at the Arab League Secretariat in accordance with a resolution passed by the Arab League Council.

Prince Faisal makes a statement to Al Ikhwan.

Emir Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Secretary, made a statement to Al Ikhwan in which he said the question of the Arab countries (Saudi Arabia included) applying economic sanctions to the U.S.A. and the European countries which support Zionism, depends on the Arab League's Political Committee taking a decision to this effect.

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# What's News in Egypt?

**USIS-CAIRO "HEADLINE REPORT"**
**PRESS SECTION, AMERICAN EMBASSY**

"What's News" is prepared to give American readers a quick, at-a-glance, objective poll of Egyptian newspaper interest; to show what Egyptian papers are "playing up" and what they are "playing down." Where possible, it cross-sections the press--right, left and center--concentrating on major and most influential papers. Topics are listed in the order of the importance given them by editors...and thus are listed in the order in which they claim the eyes of Egyptian newspaper readers.

Explanation of the poll system appears on reverse of this page.

**June 28th Papers:**

"Ikhwan"  
"Misri"  
"Ahram"  
"Kotla"  
"Assas"

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
<u>ARABIC PRESS</u>		
PALESTINE: Bernadotte's activities...internal conditions...British military losses - -	89	five
BERLIN: Military situation; action - -	57	five
ABDULLAH'S VISIT TO RIADH - -	52	four
GREEK CIVIL WAR - - Military conference; declaration of Sophoulis - -	35	five
ATTLEE ATTACKS COMMUNISM - -	33	four
GREEK CHILDREN RETURN HOME DELAYED	14	three
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Socialists and Communists join -	8	one
ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY opens National Congress session - -	7	one
HARTLEY SHAWCROSS' declaration on danger of world famine - -	7	one
POPE PIUS addresses Communist workers - -	5	one
CHINESE FIGHT COMMUNISTS - -	5	one
GRECO-BULGARIAN TALKS end in failure - -	5	one
BRITISH DOCK WORKERS still on strike - -	5	one
1900 MORROCCANS arrested for pro-Palestine demonstrations - -	4	one
PORTUGUESE SCIENTIST claims to be inventor of A-bomb - -	2	one
DISTURBANCES IN MALAYA - -	2	one

(more)

#### HOW THIS REPORT IS PREPARED...

"What's News" does not translate news stories, reflect the individual point of view of any fs By an objective statistical conversion of "hes "story placement" and "display" into figures, a general picture of how the newspapers of Egypt rate current news.

To give this picture, every story on the major news pages of a representative group of newspapers in each language is given a "point value," based on story display and position.

These point values are reached as follows:

1. A single-column headline is given an arbitrary value of two points. A two-column headline rates four points. A three-column headline earns six -- etc. The basic point value of a story is set at twice the width of its headline.
2. Three points are added to the value of all stories published on "Page One"... and an additional two points are added to each story published in the top third of Page One. Thus an eight-column "banner" headline on Page One rates sixteen points, plus three points, plus two points -- 21 points.
3. After all stories in the newspapers covered are evaluated in this manner, the total score for each item of news (regardless of what phase of the story the individual newspaper "plays up") is added, for the entire cross-sectioned group of newspapers. By choosing papers right, center and left, partisan considerations in giving prominence to news are "balanced out". Thus, if the Wafd gives a story banner headlines and the Administration omits, the score for this story, even though it is bannered in a Wafd paper, will be no more than the score for a story given four-column headlines in both Administration and Opposition newspapers.
4. The identical system is used in evaluating the Arabic and French press, except that the Arabic report, because of the Egyptian custom of bulking international news on Page One, and major local news on Page 2, scans both these pages. The French analysis covers "Page One". The English Press is not evaluated because only a single newspaper appears mornings, another afternoons, and American readers can see immediately the value accorded specific items by the "entire" morning and evening English Press.
5. "Editorial Report" simply lists the subjects of major editorials (as opposed to news items) in the press, by newspapers, for the convenience of those seeking comment on a specific subject.

#### WHY THIS REPORT IS PREPARED...

USIS has "evaluated" the news in less formal fashion for some time, in order to guide its work. No "Information Service" can operate into a void; it must know what subjects are of most vital interest to the papers it services.

Because it has seemed probable that other Embassy officials and Americans, unable to read the Arabic and French press daily for themselves, would find a "shorthand report" of this sort valuable as a barometer of local press (and thus, to a degree, public) interest, the above means was devised to pass along the daily USIS look at the news.

-2-

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
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FRENCH PRESS

June 28 papers: "Progres Egyptien", "Journal d'Egypte"

PALESTINE -- Bernadotte's plan to be presented  
today; Arab League political committee  
meeting - -

30 two

BERLIN: Military situation: Britain and US  
take necessary measures to save food and  
fuel; general strike scheduled in Russian  
zone - -

25 two

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY opens National Congress  
session - -

20 two

HARTLEY SHAWCROSS warns of danger of world  
famine - -

14 two

PRESIDENT LAURIOL's declaration on Brussels Pact

12 two

WESTERN UNION Defense planners at work - -

12 two

LONDON WANTS MARSHALL AID for Far East - -

9 one

KING ABDULLAH'S TRIP TO RIADH - -

9 one

KHASHABA PASHA does not attend Cabinet meeting - -

7 one

EL MARAGHI BEY appointed Under Secretary of  
Ministry of Interior - -

7 one

SOPHOULIS' DECLARATION on Greek Civil War

7 one

CRUISER U.S.S. "WORCESTER," commissioned

7 one

EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES refuse to return  
Greek children

6 one

## EDITORIALS

ARABIC PRESS

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- "Misr" "Ahram"

THE DANUBER CONFERENCE "Ahram"

FRENCH PRESS

THE RUSSIAN PLAN IN GERMANY "Progres Egyptian"

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USIS-CAIRO "HEADLINE REPORT"

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Papers of  
June 29, '48

"Ikhwan"  
"Misri"  
"Ahram"  
"Kotla"  
"Assas"

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
<u>ARABIC PRESS</u>		
PALESTINE -- Bernadotte's suggestions; Syrian Premier's declaration on suggestions; British evacuation; US battleship fires at Arab village(Assas only)...	78	I,M,Ah,K,As.
BERLIN -- Possible Municipal Council appeal to U.N...	57	I,M,Ah,K,As.
BRITAIN -- "State of emergency" proclaimed to meet dock crisis...	52	I,M,Ah,K,As.
KING ABDULLAH visits Ibn Saud; sends letter to son Emir Talal...	40	M,Ah,K,As.
TITO accused by Moscow...	27	M,Ah,As.
IRAQ PARLIAMENT declares unacceptable any suggestions not realizing Arab aims...	22	M,Ah,As.
JAPANESE earthquake...	21	I,M,Ah,As.
MARSHALL AID AGREEMENT signed by Italy...	23	I,Ah,K.
U.S. SUGGESTIONS in Indonesian problem...	13	I,M.
FAYEZ EL KHOURY replaces Fares el Khoury at U.N....	9	M,Ah.
GREECE -- civil war developments...	8	I.
DEWEY expresses views on U.S.-Russian relations...	8	I.
U.S. FLEET activities in Mediterranean...	8	Ah.
ANTI-JEWISH movement in the United States...	6	M.
WALLACE'S ANTI-TRUMAN CAMPAIGN...	4	M.
CZECH PLANE lands in Dieppe on unknown mission...	3	Ah.
IRAN protests incidents on Russian frontiers...	2	M.

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FRIDAY June 25th, 1948.

The Sudanisation scheme.  
For and against.

The Khartoum correspondent of Al Ahram says that the Sudanese daily Al Ashigga, the mouthpiece of Al Ashigga party, published an editorial in which it alleged that the Sudanisation scheme did not have the support of the majority of the Sudanese populace. The correspondent says that so far the attitude of Al Khatmiya sect is unknown. The separatists as well as the Independence front are in favour of the scheme, says Al Ahram's correspondent.

In this connection it is interesting to note that although this Embassy is a subscriber for the important Sudanese daily Al Umma, no more than half a dozen issues reached the Embassy during the past ten months. In a letter to the Embassy, the paper's editor said that the paper was being sent daily to the Cairo Embassy and that it was through no fault of his that this Embassy was not receiving Al Umma. Seeing that the paper advocates the complete independence of the Sudan and its separation from Egypt one may conclude that it is not allowed to reach its subscribers in this country.

The Egyptian government sends  
letters to the Sudan Governor General  
and the British government.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun reports that the Egyptian government is sending two letters to-day to the Governor-General of the Sudan and the British government in which it informs the former that he had no right to put the Sudanisation scheme into effect without first obtaining the permission of the Egyptian government, and informs the latter that the Egyptian government reserves its right to act as it sees fit. According to Al Ikhwan, the Egyptian government does not say in its letters to the Governor-General and the British government whether or not it approves of the scheme. The letters merely draw attention to the fact that the scheme is being pursued without the British waiting for the reply of the Egyptian government.

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Cultural ties with Pakistan.

Karachi June 24 (A.N.A.) - The Education Division of the Pakistan Government has begun the exchange of literature on cultural and other subjects with Afghanistan, Turkey, and Egypt.

Branches of Cultural Associations which have been created, are to be established in Dacca, Lahore and Peshawar.

-2-

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
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FRENCH PRESSJune 29th 1948 papers: "Progres Egyptien," "Journal d'Egypte."

TITO accused by Moscow...	51	P,J.
PALESTINE -- Bernadotte's peace suggestions still secret; Syrian Premier's declaration on suggestions...	33	P,J.
BRITAIN -- "State of Emergency" proclaimed to meet dock crisis...	22	P,J.
JAPANESE earthquake...	16	P,J.
GREEK civil war news...	15	P,J.
BERLIN -- Will Municipal Council appeal to U.N.? Britain determined to remain in Berlin...	11	P,J.
MARSHALL AID AGREEMENT signed by Italy and Eire...	6	J.
BRITAIN to prevent arbitrary arrest of Austrians by Soviet authorities...	5	J.
ITALO-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER -- 5 Italians shot at by Yugoslav patrol...	4	P.

EDITORIALSFRENCH PRESS

Tito Must Admit Today that Mihailovitch Was Right -- "Journal d'Egypte"

ARABIC PRESS

Bernadotte's Suggestions -- "Ahram", "Misry", "Ikhwan".

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# DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

## MORNING PAPERS.

TUESDAY June 29th, 1948.

Will the Arab League have an army?

In a statement to the press on June 27th, Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, said: "The Arab League army has the situation in the North of Palestine under control". Rose El Yussuf, the pro-government weekly, explains this statement by saying: "We can now publish a very important report which appears in the press for the first time. As the result of the military talks which took place recently in Arab capitals, it has been decided to let the Arab League have an army of its own, to be called "The Arab League army". The Arab "Army of Deliverance" which is commanded at present by Fawzy Al Kawakjy Pasha will be the nucleus of the League army."

"The Arab League Secretariat will pay for the upkeep of this army out of its own budget, and the army's commanders will be responsible to the League direct. The army will be similar to the International army which the United Nations failed to form until now."

"Neither the United Nations nor any country can object to the formation of the League army, seeing that the system of regional defence is approved by the United Nations Organisation itself. The Arab League is the only regional body in the world which has succeeded in establishing an army for regional defence. (It is noted that the magazine uses the past tense - Ed.)."

"The Army of Deliverance which will be the nucleus of the League army, consists of volunteers from all the Arab countries, namely Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Algiers, the Sudan, and Yemen."

The magazine concludes the story by saying: "This explains Azzam Pasha's statement to the press in which he said: "The Arab League army has the situation in the north of Palestine under control"."

- 2 -

TUESDAY June 29th, 1948.

The Palestinian question.  
Bernadotto's proposals reach the Arabs.

Al Misri reports that Count Bernadotto's proposals concerning the Palestinian question were sent to the Arab League at 4 P.M. yesterday. The paper adds that "the proposals do not give rise to optimism", but it makes no guesses concerning the nature of the proposals.

The Arab League Political Committee will meet to-day to discuss the proposals. Egypt will be represented by Nokrashi Pasha, Syria by Jamil Mardam Bey, Lebanon by Riad Al Solh Bey and Hameed Faranjiya, Saudi Arabia by Prince Feisal, Transjordan by Towfik Abu Al Huda Pasha and Fawzy Al Molky Pasha, Iraq by Muzahim Al Pachachi, and Yomen by Prince Abdullah and Shoikh Al Moayed.

Al Misri's Damascus correspondent says that Jamil Mardam Bey made a statement to the Press in which he said that the Arab leaders continued to oppose partition and the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. "In the event of Count Bernadotto's proposals being found unacceptable, we shall restore peace to Palestine by force of arms. We shall reject half solutions". Mardam Bey then went on to say that America's and Russia's exchange of diplomatic representations with Israel was a flagrant violation of the truce. He concluded the statement by saying that a warship of unknown nationality bombarded the village of Al Birwa, 10 Kilometers east of Acre on June 25th. (Muhsin Al Barazi, Syria's Minister of Interior who arrived in Egypt yesterday, told Al Assas that the warship was American and that Syria had protested to the U.S.A. against the incident - Ed.).

Al Misri publishes an editorial headlined: "The Political Committee" in which it says that Arab policy concerning Palestine is based on two principles namely: No Jewish State, and No Immigration. "The Arabs await the result of the meeting of the Political Committee with impatience but they are certain that the good work which was started on May 15th must finish."

King Abdullah tells Rose El Yussuf:  
"I am itching to fight".

Rose El Yussuf asked H.M. King Abdullah of Transjordan: "Do you think that the truce will end in peace or that the Arabs will be forced to resume the fight?". His Majesty replied: "I hope that the efforts of the Mediator will be crowned with success. But he knows our conditions and if he succeeds in carrying them out, well and good, if he does not, war will be resumed. Personally I am itching to fight".

- 3 -

TUESDAY June 29th, 1948.

Alleged secret report submitted  
by General Clayton to British Embassy  
in Cairo concerning Sinooussi.

Rose El Yussuf reports that General Clayton, British Minister in Egypt, who is also said by the Arabic press to be the Chief of the British Intelligence in the Middle East, saw Al Sayed Adrees Al Sinooussi of Libya last year and spoke to him about the future of Libya. Following his conversation with Al Sinooussi, Clayton submitted a report to the British Embassy on December 14th, 1947, paragraph 6 of which reads: "I had a talk with Emir Al Sinooussi and he said to me that he had no objection to grant Britain or any other allied country the right to establish naval, land, and air bases in Cyrenaica, provided that country's independence was declared and he was appointed its King. The Emir added that he was willing to conclude a treaty with us similar to the Anglo-Egyptian or Anglo-Transjordanian treaties if he were appointed king of an independent Cyrenaica".

-----  
A story of espionage.

Rose El Yussuf alleges that two Egyptians were sent on June 14th, 1948, to Athens by the Egyptian government on a secret mission. Their job included, among other things, the interviewing of the members of the American mission in Greece. One of the American members of the mission had a Jewish secretary who, together with the Jewish female telephone operator of the hotel where the Egyptians were staying, invited one of the Egyptians to their rooms and drugged him in an attempt to steal some papers from him.

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Iraqi Parliament debates  
Palestinian question.

Al Ahram gives front page publicity to a story from its Baghdad correspondent in which he says that the new Iraqi Parliament debated the Palestinian question and a number of deputies made speeches to the effect that Iraq would reject any proposals which did not realize Arab aims.

-----  
The Local Political situation.

The Arabic newspapers report that Foreign Minister Khashaba Pasha has withdrawn his resignation which he had

- 4 -

TUESDAY June 29th, 1948.

submitted to the Prime Minister a few days ago. Al Ahram, the reliable morning paper, says, however, that the Foreign Ministry has not withdrawn his resignation yet and that his Cabinet colleagues are trying to persuade him to remain in office. The reason for the Pasha's resignation was given some days ago by the Arabic press as being due to his disapproval of the Egyptian Cabinet's attitude towards the Sudanisation scheme. While Khashaba Pasha approved the scheme after long discussions with British Ambassador Sir Ronald Campbell, the Cabinet is reported to have rejected the scheme and sent a note to the British government saying that the Sudan Governor General had no right to pursue the scheme without first obtaining the approval of the Egyptian government.

-----  
Ships in the service of the Zionists  
will not be allowed to dock in Egyptian ports.

Al Ahram writes: "The naval authorities in Alexandria have decided to prevent the ships which sail to the Eastern Mediterranean and are suspected of aiding Zionism, from entering Egyptian waters if they try to dock in Egyptian ports on their return journey".

-----  
A Question.

Under the above heading, Al Kutla, an opposition paper, writes: "We learned that the occupation army (the paper means the British army stationed in the Suez Canal Zone under the provisions of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty to defend Egypt against foreign invasion) costs Egypt LE 1,000,000 every month. Is it fair that the Egyptian tax payers should pay such a big sum for an army which has no right to stay in Egypt".

-----  
Fouad Sorag Eldino Pasha's warning.  
"The Wafd can speak the same language".

An interesting debate took place last night at the Egyptian Senate. Senator Fouad Sorag Eldino Pasha, Secretary General of the Wafd party, accused the government of being behind the recent attempt on Nahas Pasha's life and then concluded the speech with the words: "The opposition wishes to make it clear that if political murder has become the language used in Egyptian politics, and if guns and dynamite have replaced logic and argument, the opposition can speak the same language and resort to the same methods".

# DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

## MORNING PAPERS.

WEDNESDAY June 30th, 1948.

### The alleged incident of the American warship.

The Arabic press yesterday quoted Syrian Prime Minister Jamil Mardam Bey as saying that a warship of unknown identity shelled Arab positions at the village of Birma, 10 Kilometers east of Acro. Muhsin Al Barazi, the Syrian Minister of Interior, went so far as to say to Al Assas that the warship was American. The story is given special prominence to-day and practically every paper in the country has something to say about it.

Al Misri asked Azzam Pasha if the warship was really American. He replied that he had asked Riad Al Solh Bey and the American authorities in Egypt to give him the information they had on the subject. "At 12.30 P.M. yesterday, Azzam Pasha received at his offices Mr Patterson, the Chargé d'Affaires at the American Legation, together with the Naval Attaché. The meeting lasted half an hour. The newspapermen asked Mr Patterson for information about the warship incident but he said: "I am now at Azzam Pasha's office and talking is therefore left to His Excellency". Azzam Pasha himself told the press that Mr Patterson, accompanied by the Naval Attaché, had called on him and assured him that the ship was not American. "His government will issue an official communiqué", added Azzam Pasha.

Al Ahram quotes Azzam Pasha as saying that Mr Patterson and Mr Hoaddon spoke to him about the incident, "but they assured him that the ship could not have been American especially that Mr Hoaddon was present at the place where the incident was said to have taken place.

Al Ahram reports Muhsin Al Barazi made the following statement to the press yesterday: "The incident of the American warship is true. The Syrian government made extensive investigations to ascertain the identity of the ship and is convinced that the ship is American".

- 2 -

WEDNESDAY June 30th, 1948.

Fawzy Al Kawakjy Pasha, Commander of the Arab Liberation army said to Al Ahram's correspondent in Beirut: "Yes! Our positions at Birwa were shelled by an American ship. The airplane which notified the ship of our position was American. The Committee which was sent to Birwa to investigate was American too!".

Nokrashi Pasha's opinion.

Nokrashi Pasha made the following statement to Al Ahram: "The shells were fired at the Liberation army from a distance of 10 kilometers. This means that the guns which were used had long range and belonged to a warship. The identity of that warship will be ascertained in the near future".

Jamil Mardam Bey produces a witness.

Under the headline "Two witnesses", Al Ikhwan writes: "Two witnesses testified before the Arab League Political Committee yesterday. One was a diplomat and the other was military. The diplomat is Maitre Abdel Monem Al Fallahy, one of the four Arab experts who went to Rhodes. He testified about Count Bernadotto's spirit as well as the spirit of the Count's assistants which they displayed during the talks at Rhodes. The other witness is Al Akood (a senior rank in the Syrian Air Force) Salah-oldine Khankan, the officer commanding the Syrian Air Force. Khankan came to Egypt by the same plane as Jamil Mardam. He testified before the Political Committee about the incident concerning the shelling of Birwa by a warship. It is understood that the Syrian Air Force sent twelve Syrian planes to fly over the warship while it was shelling Birwa in order to ascertain its identity".

-----  
Palestine.  
Bernadotto's proposals. News and  
comments.

Al Ahram reports that the Arab League's Political Committee met yesterday and the members who attended the meeting were each given a copy of Count Bernadotto's proposals, but these proposals were not discussed at that meeting. Discussions were postponed until to-day so that the members who had not yet arrived in Egypt would participate.

Azzam Pasha told Al Ahram that Count Bernadotto did not ask for a reply to his proposals by a certain date and that the proposals were liable to modifications.



- 3 -

WEDNESDAY June 30 th, 1948.

Jamil Mardam Bey made two interesting statements to Al Ahram yesterday. One was to the effect that Syria had protested to the U.S.A. against the appointment of an American representative at Tel Aviv. The other concerned British evacuation of Haifa which will be completed to-day. "The evacuation of Haifa by the British is a violation of the truce. The Arab countries have protested to England against this violation", said the Syrian P.M.

A sub-Committee was formed at the suggestion of the members of the Political Committee for the purpose of examining the question of Arab refugees inside and outside Palestine. "Thirty thousand refugees entered Naplus alone since the beginning of the hostilities, and it is difficult for a city of the size of Naplus to accomodate such a number", remarks Al Ahram.

Commenting on Count Bernadotte's unknown proposals, Al Misri says: "We cannot reveal the nature of Bernadotte's proposals seeing that he wanted them to remain secret until he received the Arab reply. But we may say on our own responsibility that the proposals do not satisfy the wishes of the Arabs and that they are even in the Jews' favour. We have reasons to believe that they will be rejected."

Under the headline: "Bernadotte's proposals are unfair to the Arabs", Akher Sa'a, the pro-government weekly, writes: "We can state with emphasis that Count Bernadotte's proposals are unfair to the Arabs. They satisfy 90% of the Jewish demands, and not one Arab country can accept them. Moreover the proposals constituted flagrant violations of the International Law".

-----  
"No good came from Lake Success  
and no good can come from Rhodes".

Under the above headline, Al Ahram, the influential independent daily, writes: "The Arab experts who returned from Rhodes held a meeting yesterday at the Arab League Secretariat to draft a report on their visit to that island for submission to the Political Committee. No doubt the Arabs will not accept half solutions, and will never agree to giving the Jews any form of authority in Palestine. The Arabs should shut the door of discussions and resort to the policy of fait-accompli which seems to be the foundation on which international relations are based nowadays. There seems to be an inclination to accept the federal system in Palestine, but we must not forget that this system of government will most certainly end in the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine and in the unlimited immigration of the Jews."

- 4 -

WEDNESDAY June 30th, 1948.

The Political Committee should be firm, reject lame solutions, and refuse to enter into unfruitful discussions. The Arabs should at the same time prepare themselves for the coming battle as the solution of the Palestinian problem lies only in the hands of the Arabs. No good can come from Rhodes or Lake Success."

-----  
Publicity given to the theft of  
two British tanks in Haifa by Jews.

It is interesting to note that the Arabic press gives publicity to the reported theft by Jews of two British tanks in Haifa. Al Siyassa, the mouthpiece of the Liberal Constitutional party seems to think that the incident is important enough to deserve an editorial. Under the headline: "The thieves and their recognition internationally", the paper prints the following article inside a box: "It is reported that the Jews in Haifa stole two tanks from the British army. The Jews of Palestine claim that they constitute a state. Has anybody ever heard of a thieving state? We have always maintained that the Jews of Palestine are nothing but criminal gangs. Their theft of the tanks proves our contention, and drags the names of the countries which recognized Israel into the mud. America and Russia are sending diplomatic representatives to these thieves. We fear that this action by America and Russia will encourage criminal gangs everywhere to seek diplomatic recognition and demand exchange of diplomatic representations".

-----  
The Palestinian situation as  
reviewed by Al Siyassa.

Under the headline: "The spreading of political blindness among the supporters of Jews", Al Siyassa writes: "It is quite clear that the West is determined to see that no justice is done. What is happening in Palestine at present illustrates what we mean. We accepted a truce for one month in order to give other countries a lesson in international decency and to show the difference between the decent Arab countries and the abominable state of Israel. But the West, blind as usual, misinterpreted the motive of the Arabs and exploited the truce shamefully. The Security Council's attention was not drawn by the observers to Jewish violation of the truce, yet when a plane of theirs was fired at by mistake, they hastened to complain to the Security Council. The mediator's efforts are now concentrated on one thing, namely ensuring the comfort of the Jews of Palestine.

- 5 -

WEDNESDAY June 30th, 1948.

"The truce will end on July 9th. Yet the British preferred to quit Haifa now in order to give the Jews an opportunity to consolidate their position. The Jews who stole two tanks yesterday from the British and whipped British officers not long ago, are being helped by the British to-day. What blindness! Oh God have mercy on these people and cure them of their blindness! As for us help us to win as You promised. We need no Mediator to persuade You to help us".

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# DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

WEDNESDAY Evening June 30th, 1948  
THURSDAY Morning July 1st, 1948.

WEDNESDAY June 30th, 1948.

Press attack on Count Bernadotte.

Under the headline: "We shall invite Bernadotte to take part in our victory celebrations", Al Zaman writes: "It seems that Count Bernadotte does not wish to leave the toy he is playing with, which is called Truce, until he makes people recall the part played by him in the surrender of Germany. All Count Bernadotte did was to fly from Tel-Aviv to Amman to Beirut to Damascus and to Rhodes, and all we got from his trips were several newspaper columns about his trips. We waited to see what proposals he would submit, but when we received the proposals we found them unacceptable. We shall resume war, having faith in God's justice, and we shall win. We shall invite Count Bernadotte to take part in our victory celebrations".-----

"Look here Count Bernadotte.  
We will not accept defeat after being  
victorious until now.

Under the above headline, Al Balagh, the Wafdist daily, writes: "The Count in whom Arab faith was pinned proved that the Palestinian case is never safe in the hands of international organisations or mediators. The proposals submitted by Bernadotte are not different from the recommendations of the General Assembly. He is repeating what was said by men who were bribed by Zionist gold. The Count should therefore expect no reply to his proposals from the Arabs other than absolute refusal".----- The paper ends the article with the words: "Look here Count: You may think that you have discharged your duties properly but we say that you only served America's and Russia's ends".-----

- 2 -

THURSDAY July 1st, 1948.

The text of Count Bernadotte's project which was submitted to the Arabs and Jews.

Under the above headline, Al Misri publishes a cable from its Lake Success correspondent in which he says: "The Arab delegations at Lake Success object strongly to the extension of the Palestine truce, and they are in favour of the resumption of war immediately the truce ends. They have also severely criticized Bernadotte's proposals which they believe to have been inspired by the British and Americans. These proposals are:

- 1 - The return to the territories of the British mandate, that is before the independence of Transjordan was declared.
- 2 - The partition of this mandate into two independent states, one Jewish and the other Arab.
- 3 - The Jewish state is to include the territory allotted to the Jews under the partition plan but the Nakb is to be given to the new Arab state. The region of Galilee is to be taken from the Arab part and added to the Jewish state. The region of Galilee means the part that extends from Acre to the Lebanese-Syrian borders.
- 4 - The Arab state is to include the Arab part of Palestine and Transjordan.
- 5 - The port of Haifa will be free. The future of the port of Jaffa will be determined later.
- 6 - A special system will be established for the city of Jerusalem under the supervision of the United Nations to ensure the freedom of visiting the holy shrines.
- 7 - The two states are to form a Higher Council to be called the Central Council. Its function will be to judge disputes between the two states.
- 8 - The foreign policy, defence, and economy of both states are to be coordinated by the Central Council.
- 9 - If a dispute between the two countries arises, it will be submitted to the Central Council. If this Council is unable to reach a solution, the dispute will be submitted to the United Nations Trusteeship Council.
- 10 - The Jewish state will have the right to allow immigration provided it does not exceed the capacity of the territory to absorb the immigrants, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

- 3 -

THURSDAY July 1st, 1948.

"Arab circles at Lake Success say that the English and Americans tried two weeks ago to extend the truce until the United Nations General Assembly meets. The Arab circles reject Bernadotte's proposals and say: "All Anglo-American roads lead to Israel".

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Palostino.  
News and comments.

Riad Al Solh Boy, Lebanese Minister, told Al Misri: "Investigations proved that the shells which fell on the village of Birwa were not fired by an American warship. I think that shells fell on the village from the direction of the sea while the warship was cruising in that region and this is why it was thought that the ship was responsible".

Al Misri reports that the Political Committee met yesterday at 7.30 P.M. and that the heads of the Arab delegations conferred together by themselves while the members of the delegations waited in another room. Half an hour later the heads of the delegations joined the other members and the meeting continued till 9.30. At the end of the meeting Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, made the following statement to Al Misri. "The Political Committee discussed Count Bernadotte's proposals and decided to form a sub-committee to draft a reply. The Sub-Committee consists of Towfik Abu Al Huda Pasha, Jamil Mardam Boy, Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, Abdel Monem Mustafa Boy".

Azzam Pasha was asked by Al Misri his opinion about the British evacuation of Haifa. His reply was: "We drew the attention of the British to this matter and explained that it was unfair to the Arabs that Britain should quit Haifa at present and leave it to the Zionists. They said that they would hand the port over to the United Nations Mediator who will put it under his own supervision. We are now demanding that the region which was evacuated by the British forces in Haifa should remain neutral."

Al Misri reports that all members of the Committee without exception have declared themselves against Bernadotte's proposals. It also says that Ahmed Pasha Al Rawy, Iraqi Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs who is also a member of the Arab League Political Committee, received a coded cable from his government instructing him not only to reject Bernadotte's proposals but also refuse to discuss them.

- 4 -

THURSDAY July 1st, 1948.

The evacuation of Haifa.

Al Kutla quotes an "important Arab source" as saying that the handing over of the port of Haifa to Count Bernadotte is a serious military development. "The task of the international force which is in Palestine at present should end with the termination of the truce", the Arab source said. "There is no legal or military justification for the existence of such a force after the truce. The mandatory power has evacuated Palestine and other countries have no right to remain in that country. The handing over of Haifa to Count Bernadotte is a serious military development which complicates the Palestine problem."

"The immediate resumption of war is the only answer to Bernadotte's proposals".

Under the above headline, Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun writes: "Count Bernadotte has at last submitted his proposals for the solution of the Palestine problem to the Arab countries. While we do not know the exact text of these proposals, we know that they cannot be accepted by the Arabs. We are not at all surprised that this should be the case seeing that Count Bernadotte pretended to be blind to Jewish violations of the truce which were committed from the very first day of the truce, while hastening to protest against firing at a United Nations airplane by mistake although the plane was to blame because it was flying at low altitude.

"The Arab countries agreed to the truce against their wish in order to prove to the world that the Arabs are peace-loving people and that they do not fight the Jews in Palestine for the sake of fighting but to rid the Holy Land of vagabonds and cut-throats. Bernadotte's proposals are unacceptable and we see no sense in the Arab League Political Committee meeting and wasting time. Count Bernadotte requested the Arabs to agree to the extension of the truce but Azzam Pasha declared that the Arabs would never agree. Count Bernadotte has therefore cunningly resorted to another method in an attempt to make the Arabs agree to the extension of the truce. His proposals are meant to induce the Arabs to enter into unfruitful discussions so that the Jews may prepare themselves while discussions are going on and until the United Nations General Assembly meets to decide on the partition of Palestine by force.

"We want no truce or negotiations. We want war. We must not rest until Zionism is destroyed. Ye Arabs and Moslems: Have faith in Allah and insist on your rights. Allah will help you".

- 5 -

THURSDAY July 1st, 1948.

A cheque for \$ 4,524,327

Al Assas reports that Mohamed Ibrahim Marzouk, Chief of the cereals section at Bank Misr was handed a cheque on the American Treasury by the representative of the U.S. Army, for the Egyptian rice which has so far been exported to the U.S.A. More rice will be exported within the next few weeks.

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- 6 -

THURSDAY July 1st, 1948.

Fouad Serag Eldino Pasha makes  
an important statement to Al Mussawar.

Fouad Serag Eldino Pasha, Secretary General of the Wafd party, made the following statement to Al Mussawar: "The Wafd has always favoured a national policy, but it is the disrespect shown by the minority to the constitution which stipulates that the majority should rule, I say it is this disrespect which is responsible for the many upheavals which were witnessed by Egypt recently. You may quote me as saying that the Wafd is absolutely willing to cooperate with other parties for Egypt's sake no matter what sacrifices it may have to make. A national policy is made necessary by the present circumstances. But we insist on one condition. The constitution must be respected by the parties which desire to cooperate with the Wafd".

The Pasha then went on to say that the Wafd would always try to ensure social justice and raise the standard of living among the Egyptians. He described the Sudanisation scheme as an emaciated scheme and a clever British attempt to partition the Nile Valley. "As for Palestine, the Wafd was the first to advocate the preservation of Palestine's Arabism. It therefore rejects all solutions which do not ensure the Arabism and independence of Palestine, and refuses to accept under any circumstance the establishment of the state of Israel".

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# What's News in Egypt?

**USIS-CAIRO "HEADLINE REPORT"**
**PRESS SECTION, AMERICAN EMBASSY**

"What's News" is prepared to give American readers a quick, at-a-glance, objective poll of Egyptian newspaper interest; to show what Egyptian papers are "playing up" and what they are "playing down." Where possible, it cross-sections the press--right, left and center--concentrating on major and most influential papers. Topics are listed in the order of the importance given them by editors...and thus are listed in the order in which they claim the eyes of Egyptian newspaper readers.

Explanation of the poll system appears on reverse of this page.

Papers of  
July 1, '48

"Ikhwan"  
"Misri"  
"Ahram"  
"Kotla"  
"Assas"

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
<u>ARABIC PRESS</u>		
KING ABDULLAH arrives in Baghdad...Abdullah's and Ibn Saud's joint communique to Arab world...	66	I,M,Ah,K,As.
BEVIN'S DECLARATION on Russian moves in Germany; Eden's on Germany (Misri and Assas only)	62	I,M,Ah,K,As.
PALESTINE -- British evacuation completed...	50	I,M,Ah,K,As.
PALESTINE -- Bernadotte's plan under study.. Syrian Premier's denial of American shelling (Misri only).	45	I,M,Ah,K,As.
YUGOSLAVIA likely to receive U.S. dollars... shortly...	37	I,M,Ah,As.
BERLIN -- situation... general news...	20	Ah,As.
TURKEY -- U.S. war supplies arrive in increasing quantities...	19	I,M,K,As.
MONTREUX -- Jewish conference ...	17	M,Ah.
BRITAIN -- "State of emergency" still on...	12	I,M,As.
FRANKFURT -- two important military conferences...	11	As.
GENOA -- American Navy pays visit...	10	M,As.
NORWAY -- Claims sovereignty in Antarctic territory...	9	I.
SAUDI ARABIA -- Richest oil field in arab countries discovered...	9	Ah.
YUGOSLAVIA -- general situation...	8	M.
U.S. denies American shelling of Arab lines...	8	K.
BERNADOTTE's report to Security Council...	8	Ah.

#### HOW THIS REPORT IS PREPARED...

"What's News" does not translate news stories, nor attempt to reflect the individual point of view of any faction or newspaper. By an objective statistical conversion of "headline bigness," "story placement" and "display" into figures, it attempts to show a general picture of how the newspapers of Egypt rate current news.

To give this picture, every story on the major news pages of a representative group of newspapers in each language is given a "point value," based on story display and position.

These point values are reached as follows:

1. A single-column headline is given an arbitrary value of two points. A two-column headline rates four points. A three-column headline earns six -- etc. The basic point value of a story is set at twice the width of its headline.
2. Three points are added to the value of all stories published on "Page One".... and an additional two points are added to each story published in the top third of Page One. Thus an eight-column "banner" headline on Page One rates sixteen points, plus three points, plus two points -- 21 points.
3. After all stories in the newspapers covered are evaluated in this manner, the total score for each item of news (regardless of what phase of the story the individual newspaper "plays up") is added, for the entire cross-sectioned group of newspapers. By choosing papers right, center and left, partisan considerations in giving prominence to news are "balanced out". Thus, if the Wafd gives a story banner headlines and the Administration omits, the score for this story, even though it is bannered in a Wafd paper, will be no more than the score for a story given four-column headlines in both Administration and Opposition newspapers.
4. The identical system is used in evaluating the Arabic and French press, except that the Arabic report, because of the Egyptian custom of bulking international news on Page One, and major local news on Page 2, scans both these pages. The French analysis covers "Page One". The English Press is not evaluated because only a single newspaper appears mornings, another afternoons, and American readers can see immediately the value accorded specific items by the "entire" morning and evening English Press.
5. "Editorial Report" simply lists the subjects of major editorials (as opposed to news items) in the press, by newspapers, for the convenience of those seeking comment on a specific subject.

#### WHY THIS REPORT IS PREPARED...

USIS has "evaluated" the news in less formal fashion for some time, in order to guide its work. No "Information Service" can operate into a void; it must know what subjects are of most vital interest to the papers it services.

Because it has seemed probable that other Embassy officials and Americans, unable to read the Arabic and French press daily for themselves, would find a "shorthand report" of this sort valuable as a barometer of local press (and thus, to a degree, public) interest, the above means was devised to pass along the daily USIS look at the news.

-2-

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
JAPANESE earthquake...	8	M, Ah.
MARSHALL'S declaration on Germany...	4	Ah.
IRAN -- incidents on Russian frontier...	4	M.
FRANCE -- Large American fleet in French seas...	2	M.

FRENCH PRESSJuly 1, 1948 papers: "Progres Egyptien," Journal d'Egypte."

BEVIN'S DECLARATION on Russian moves in Berlin...	30	P, J.
COMINFORM transferred from Belgrade to Bucharest...	28	P, J.
BERNADOTTE'S suggestions studied...	22	P, J.
U.S. REPLY to Soviet Embassy on Newsweek story (USIS).	18	J.
MARSHALL'S DECLARATION on Berlin situation...	16	P, J.
IRAN -- armed immigrants enter Iran through Russian frontier...	14	P, J.
PALESTINE -- British evacuation...	13	P, J.
YUGOSLAVIA likely to receive dollars shortly...	9	J.
EDEN'S DECLARATION in House of Commons on Germany...	8	P.
GRECO-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER incidents...	7	P.
BRITAIN -- "State of Emergency" to last a month...	6	P.
KING ABDULLAH arrives in Baghdad...	5	J.
RIAD EL SOIH'S DECLARATION on Palestine activities...	4	J.
NORWAY seeks loan under Marshall Plan...	4	P.
NORWEGIAN-AUSTRALIAN joint expedition to Antarctic...	4	P.
ANGLO-IRAQI financial agreement...	2	J.

EDITORIALSFRENCH PAPERS

Are the Soviets Preparing a Strategic Retreat? (significance of Tito's "excommunication") - - - "Journal d'Egypte."

The Tito-Cominform Conflict as Seen From Athens... "Progre Egyptien."

ARABIC PAPERS

The British and Palestine -- (history of their occupation) -- "Alkhaman."  
 The Palestine question and Bernadotte's activities -- "Alhram"  
 The Sudan and British evacuation -- "Kotla"